

The annual complaint is being made because all the employees of the Legislature draw pay for Sundays when there is no work done on that day.

The latest advices from Washington are that the health of Matt. Carpenter is steadily improving. The doctors say he is not in a dangerous condition.

Mr. James G. Jenkins is a useful man in the Democratic party. When no one else is willing to become a defeated candidate for honor's sake, Mr. Jenkins promptly rises and says, "Here am I."

General Grant's reticence on the Presidential question before the Chicago convention, and General Garfield's silence on the cabinet question, mark the greatness of the two men. It requires a good deal of ability to hold the tongue in that manner.

Assemblyman Frank S. Lawrence has offered a joint resolution providing for an investigation into the management of the Madison Mutual insurance company. We think a full investigation into the practices of that company would reveal some interesting and sensational facts.

The Madison Democrat thinks it would have been better if the Democrats had not made a nomination for United States Senator. It does not see the use of the Democrats putting on a bold front when no benefit is likely to rise from it. Well, the Democrat is sane on a few questions.

Miss Kate Kane, who formerly practiced law in Janesville, but who now lives in Milwaukee, is the author of a bill which has been introduced in the Assembly, authorizing the sheriff of Milwaukee county to appoint a female deputy sheriff for that county, whose duty it shall be to examine female prisoners when such examination is necessary. The salary of the female deputy is fixed in the bill at \$8,000 per year. The bill will probably draw out considerable discussion, and in the end will more than likely be defeated.

The three most prominent astronomers in the United States can be named as James C. Watson, Simon Newcomb, and E. S. Holden. Watson died in Madison before he had reached his forty-second year, and was known in all the academies of science in the world. Newcomb, who is an executor of Watson's will, is only forty-four, and is not only one of the best mathematicians in the United States, but is the author of one of the largest and most practical works on astronomy published in this country. Holden is only thirty-five, but in astronomical science he stands at the head in this country. He comes from the Washington Naval Observatory, and will hereafter have charge of Washburn Observatory, at Madison.

Senator Sutherland's bill which provides for some very radical changes in the management of the charitable and penal institutions of the State, is a very elaborate one, and will be given to the public in a few days. One of the leading features of the bill is the abolition of the local boards which now manage our State institutions, and a board of control composed of three salaried persons to take their place. It also provides that the State board of charities and reform shall also be abolished. A dispatch from Madison to the Milwaukee Republican, says the bill will have some firm supporters in the Senate, and some strong opposers. The main argument made by the friends of the bill is that the two State hospitals, the State prison, the Industrial school for boys, the Institute for the deaf and dumb, and the Institute for the blind, all require food, beer, clothing, medicine, bedding, sugar, fruits and all articles of clothing and diet as well as of fuel and furniture of the same quality; and therefore a single board of managers could purchase all these articles in large quantities, at fewer places, and at consequently lower rates than would be possible where, as at present, the purchases are divided many times by the local managers. It is estimated that in the purchase of these articles alone for 1880, it made on the plan proposed in the bill, would have saved the State some \$20,000. There is brought forward the personal expenses of the several local boards, which are given as follows for 1879:

Madison insane hospital.....	\$1,548.45
Oshkosh insane hospital.....	678.47
Janesville institute for blind.....	185.26
Delavan State prison.....	190.65
Waupun State prison.....	624.54
Wausau industrial school.....	685.50
State board of charities and reform.....	4,489.60
Total.....	\$3,366.66

It is estimated that the local boards for 1880 cost the State about \$10,000, and it is said a salaried board of three who would have general control of all the State institutions, would cost about \$7,500 for salaries, and not less than that amount would be required to pay their expenses. Those who oppose the single board management say the State would not save anything by a change unless it came in the way of saving in making purchases which is very doubtful. There is no telling what will be the fate of the bill. If any one thing will make its passage clear, it will be the prejudice against local boards created by the bad condition of things discovered by the special committee which investigated the management of the State hospital.

Mrs. Watson, wife of the late Professor James C. Watson of the Washburn Observatory, has commenced proceedings to secure under the statutes of this State, her third of her husband's property. It has been noted in the press of the State, that the widow received by the will an annuity of \$200, and the insurance on a policy of \$13,000, and that

otherwise she was left destitute. It now appears that the real facts are that besides the annuity of \$200 she receives the money on two life policies which amounts to \$43,000. At one time it was stated that his property would inventory about \$60,000, but Professor Newcomb, of the National Observatory at Washington, who is one of the executors of the will of the late Professor Watson, says the entire estate when the debts are paid, will not amount to more than \$30,000. The worst feature of the will is the disrespect the Professor paid his aged mother. She worked hard and made many sacrifices to see her son through college, and by his will, with comparatively ample means on hand, he bequeaths her the sum of \$150 a year when she has no visible means of support, while the bulk of his estate goes to "science." There is not much hope for a man in the next world who neglects his mother, who is old and poor, that science may be honored.

## SAWYER ELECTED.

Philetus Sawyer Elected United States Senator in Joint Session To-day

The State Senate Concur to Stop New Business After February 10th.

Other Doings in the Legislature To-day.

An Itemized Bill of the Allowances of the Canadian Governor General.

The Story of the New Haven Dutchman is Contradicted.

Meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in Milwaukee.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

## FROM MADISON.

**SENATE.**  
In the Senate bills were introduced to authorize the town of Neenah to hold elections in the city of Neenah.  
To amend law of libel.  
The Senate concurred in the joint resolution fixing February 10th as the last day for new business.

**ASSEMBLY.**  
A joint resolution was introduced that the committee on charitable institutions investigate and report on the matter of prison contract labor.  
Also requesting the Wisconsin delegation to support the Reagan bill.  
Bills were introduced to establish a superior court in Milwaukee county.  
To encourage the manufacture of syrups and sugars.

In the joint convention of the Wisconsin Legislature, to-day, Philetus Sawyer was elected United States Senator, to succeed Angus Cameron, the term commencing March 4th, next.

## COSTLY LORNE.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—Below are some figures showing what the Governor-General cost Canada for the year ending the 31st of July last: Salary, \$48,606; Secretary and Aides, \$6,000; clerks, \$1,175; messenger and orderly, \$666; traveling expenses of the Governor-General, \$5,000; contingencies of the Secretary's office, \$9,865; guards of honor at Ottawa, \$9,951; guards at Rideau Hall, \$2,971; wages, laborers, gardeners, staff, repairs, and petty accounts at Rideau Hall, \$22,767; furniture, painting, glass, china, etc., \$38,924; water supply, \$2,000; alteration at Quebec citadel, furniture, etc., \$14,825; cleaning snow at Rideau Hall, \$385; fuel and light allowance, \$8,000; stationery, \$731. Total, \$164,675,—or about \$151 a day, including Sundays,—besides the free use of a house and grounds which originally cost the country \$93,178.

## ROELOFF VON BAREN.

The New Haven Extra Probably true.  
New York, Jan. 25.—The New Haven yarn about the immense estate that had been left to a Holland named Roeloff Von Baren, and estimated at \$25,000,000 to \$45,000,000, was good enough while it lasted, but one day's publicity has put a different aspect upon it from that which it originally had. Mr. William A. Beach, the attorney of the city, was said to be the lawyer in the case. He knows nothing about it. The German Consul says the Mayor of Rotterdam isn't in the city, and the Dutch Consul laughs at the whole sensation. First he said there were no such large estates in Holland as stated in the published account. Next, the Mayor of Rotterdam would have nothing to do with the matter, even if there was one, and the idea that he would visit New York in his official capacity was perfectly ridiculous.

According to the laws of Holland, no notary could leave the country to transact business, and if there were any heirs to Dutch property in the United States the American Consul at Rotterdam would have been the proper person to take charge of it. If the Mayor of Rotterdam had come to New York he would have visited or sent to the consul of the Netherlands, giving information of his arrival. He thought it was humbug, and not in Hamburg, where the large property was located.

## A QUEER DISCOVERY.

TOLEDO, Jan. 25.—A queer discovery was made to-day in the cellar of a building at the corner of Lafayette and St. Clair streets, occupied as a saloon. A portion of the walls of the cellar was knocked in, which disclosed a cavity about 8x14 feet. An investigation disclosed about 10,000 brass cartridges packed in boxes. They are about the size used for carbines. The only explanation of their presence is that they at one time belonged to the Fenian Brotherhood, and were stored away at this place for safe-keeping. This organization was once very strong in this city.

## OBITUARY.

RACINE, Jan. 25.—Gilbert Adams, of Franksville, Racine county, died at his home this morning of rheumatism of the heart. He was about 50 years of age, and was well known throughout southern Wisconsin as an owner and trainer of fast horses. He leaves a wife and several children, and considerable property for their support. "Chilly" as he was familiarly called, was a man of generous impulses, and he leaves many friends in Racine city and county.

## CHANGED AGAIN.

Oconomowoc, Wis. Jan. 25.—The Waukesha Democrat, formerly owned by E. A. Eastman, an ex-postmaster of Chicago, and recently bought by W. D. Bacon and E. F. Gleason, Republicans, has been repurchased by P. H. Carney, a former owner, who will publish it in the interest of the Democratic party. This paper now goes under the name of the Independent Democrat.

## THE GRAND ARMY.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—The annual encampment of the Wisconsin department of the grand army of the Republic began in Milwaukee to-day. The attendance is very large, and the order is evidently prosperous. The principal feature of the day was an able address of Commander Grif J. Thomas, of Berlin.

## SOTHERN'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The remains of the late E. A. Southern, the actor, were buried to-day, at Southampton, in accordance with his own request, in a grave containing the remains of his sister, Mrs. Gwynne. Southern had ordered that his funeral should be strictly private, and nobody was invited. The funeral party left Southern's late residence in London at 6 this morning, and arrived at Southampton at 11:30. Six private carriages following the hearse contained Southern, Samuel Southern, Sir John Reid, Edgar Pemberton, and Robert Wyndham. A personal friend read the burial service.

## CONDEMNED.

Alum Baking Powders to Court—Interesting Testimony of Scientific Men.

Within the past two years a bitter controversy has been waged between manufacturers, on account of the use of alum as a cheap substitute for cream of tartar, by many manufacturers of baking powders. The handsome profits yielded by using the substitute have induced dealers as well as manufacturers to push these into the hands of consumers, sometimes under definite brands, frequently by weighing out in bulk without any name attached to the powder.

Are such powders wholesome? The Royal Baking Powder Co., who make a Cream of Tartar baking powder, declared that they are injurious to the public health, while others who make alum powders claim that they are not. The whole matter as to the effect of these powders has finally been brought into the courts, and the case was heard in the Superior Court of New York city before Chief Justice Sedgwick, reported substantially as follows in the "N. Y. Sun."

**CONCLUSION OF A LITTLE TROUBLE BETWEEN A CHEMIST AND AN EDITOR.**  
The suit of Dr. Henry A. Mott against Jabez Burns, has brought to light the fact that this country is the seat of a bitter controversy between makers of baking powders. Neither Burns nor Mott has been found guilty of making the baking powders, but Burns who is a chemist, and Mott who is an editor, have been engaged in a periodical called the *Spice Mill*, has been severely mulcted for libel in his efforts to make his paper-seller, Dr. Mott, appear as a chemist, and at one time was employed by the United States Government to analyze different specimens of baking powder which had been recommended for adoption to the Indian Bureau. Dr. Mott reported in favor of the cream of tartar baking powder, and against the alum baking powder. The chemist analyzed forty-two kinds of baking powders, and found that the alum powder was the most injurious.

Q. The object of baking powder is to furnish carbonic acid gas.  
Q. Will you state to me again what other gas besides carbonic acid gas is proper to be evolved from a baking powder?  
A. A little amount of ammonia gas.

Q. A little that you say starch is a proper ingredient to put in baking powder?

A. Starch is a proper ingredient to prevent decomposition in baking powder.

Q. Recurring to the question that has been asked you upon this point—the result of these examinations which you have made—is it your opinion that alum in these various compounds, in Baking Powders such as you have examined, is injurious?

A. I have.

Q. I will ask you in regard to the use of alum with soda, in baking powder, whether or not it is neutralized—is there any injurious constituent of alum left?

A. There is an injurious constituent left after the mixture of alum and bicarbonate of soda.

Q. Without using any nicely of chemical terms, what is your opinion about the use of alum in a baking powder, in combination with bicarbonate of soda and other ingredients, for raising bread—whether injurious or not?

A. I think it is dangerous to the digestive organs, and liable to produce serious disturbance of the liver of the individual making use of such powders.

HENRY MOTT, President of "Stevens Institute," called in behalf of the plaintiff, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. You are President of Stevens Institute?

A. I am.

Q. How long have you been a chemist?

A. I have.

Q. Have you had occasion to examine the substances which are used in the composition of Baking Powders?

A. I have.

Q. Did you some time ago, examine a sample of Dooley's Baking Powder?

A. I did.

Q. Is that it, sir? (handing can).

A. Yes, sir; that is it.

A. It is my opinion, based upon actual experiments on living animals.

CHARLES F. CHANDLER, called on behalf of the plaintiff, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. Dr. Chandler, you reside in the City of New York?

A. Yes.

Q. Your business is that of a chemist?

A. It is.

Q. You are and have been Professor of Chemistry in several colleges?

A. Yes.

Q. Please state how long that employment of yourself has been, and with what colleges you are now connected?

A. I am at present Professor of Chemistry in the Academic Department of Columbia College; the School of Mines, Columbia College; the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the New York College of Pharmacy.

Q. You are President, also, of the Board of Health, are you not?

A. I am.

Q. In your various employments, have you had frequent occasion to examine the question of the wholesomeness of food, and the beneficial or injurious effects of its ingredients?

A. I have.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or flaky pastries. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ill results from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

While there is Life there is HOPE!

CURE FOR ALL KINDS.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS

AND CATARRH!

DISEASES OF

EYE

and CATARRH

of the EAR

SPECIALTY

The most Perfect and Brilliant

and Patent Self-Adjusting Spring

EYE GLASSES!

adapted for every Optical complication of the Human Eye, will be scientifically adapted. Particular attention paid to the inequality of both Eyes. Persons deprived of an Eye can have the deformity removed by inserting an artificial eye which mimics the natural eye.

OFFICE—MYERS HOUSE.

DR. STRASSMAN,

Oculist, Aurist and Optician.

From Berlin, Germany.

Attention to Opium Eaters

Call and you will be cured of this disgusting habit. This treatment strictly confidential. Has never failed. Consultation Free.

Women as Inventors.

From the New York Times.

It is often loosely said by men that women never patent anything. But women can and do invent, and have patented more than seventy patents were granted to women, an increase of 10 over the previous year. Most of the patents are for household articles, with which they are most familiar, and in which improvements would be suggested by daily use. The feminine mind is, as a rule, quicker than the masculine mind; it takes hints and sees defects which would escape the average man's attention, particularly in all domestic utensils. The beginning of everything is an idea; but they who have ideas are often incapable of giving them material form. Women frequently carry the germs of patents in their head, and cause some rule machine containing the germ to be constructed which serves their purpose. If they were men, they would, in all likelihood, have applied for patents, and in a proportion of cases, have secured them. But women seldom think of getting any profit out of her ideas, or from her ordinary labor; her whole and only aim being to lessen the trouble and friction of her work. In many farm-houses of the country, especially in those of New England, divers improvements have been made in culinary and other utensils through the suggestions of women—suggestions that should have been patented. If women would fix their minds to inventions, it is entirely probable that they would distinguish themselves in that line far more than they have ever done hitherto.

To Justices of the Peace

BLANKS for Justices' Return to County Board in new and convenient form.



## One of Barnum's First Ventures.

The mermaid which served to help Barnum on to fame and fortune as a showman, about forty years ago, caused a great deal of talk at the time. Barnum now tells the story, according to a correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal, as follows: "Moses Kimball came from Boston with what he declared was a genuine mermaid. The lower part was the tail of a shark or some large fish, but the upper part was not of woman's form by any manner of means. It was a hideous head and shoulders, apparently of some sort of a pretty woman, a letter was written from Mobile to the Herald with the announcement that a man had landed there from the Sandwich Islands, bringing a genuine mermaid. It had not been seen before and would not be exhibited, for it was on its way to the London Zoological Gardens. This was copied all over the country. In another week a letter from Charleston announced that the wonder had arrived there, on its way to New York, whence it would sail to London. A more detailed account of the creature was given. This served to swell the curiosity. From Baltimore came still other letters; and then I sent my man to Philadelphia, carrying the mermaid in a close box. He put up at the best hotel, and cultivated the landlady. To him, just as he was paying his bill and leaving, he confided the secret that he was the Englishman who had caught the mermaid. 'Now, see here,' said the landlady, 'you must let me see it.' After much persuasion the mermaid hunter yielded. Then he said: 'See here, you must let me show it to one or two reporters.' After more importunity the weak Britisher yielded, and a limited exhibition was permitted. The Philadelphia papers played it to the hilt. The next day it was brought to New York, and the same performance was gone through with at the Astor House. The papers were full of it, and the city was all agog. Thousands flocked to see it, but no exhibition was allowed, except to reporters. I was not known in connection with it until the proper time."

**Well Fixed.**  
Pencil writing may be fixed almost indelibly by passing the moistened tongue over it. Invalids who are unable to write may use this method. Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.  
For sale by A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer.

## Changing Seed.

THERE seems to be no idea so thoroughly believed in by experienced farmers than that it is a great benefit to change seed occasionally; yet it is by no means an undisputed fact, and we know of some intelligent men, indeed, some who stand among the most thoroughly educated and experienced in the farming business, who contend that this supposed necessity for a change of seed is entirely imaginary.

We confess to a sympathy with those who think an occasional change necessary; and yet we have so often found, in the light of a new and careful experience, that even practices very time-honored came to be abandoned, that we are always willing to reconsider any opinion, no matter how strongly held. The change is thought to be particularly useful in potatoes, and a change of seed in this article is generally made as regularly as crops are rotated from year to year. But one of our friends is very emphatic in regard to the potato, that no change of seed is required. He has had one potato—that is one variety of potato—year after year for ten years, and they are as good as ever. In his opinion it is not that a variety is sick of the ground that it sometimes gives out; but that it is diseased from ordinary unhealthy causes. It is simply a change of an unhealthy stock for a healthy one, and not a wearing out of a variety.

The matter has a practical importance, as people often put themselves to a great deal of trouble and expense in order to make a change in the line. If the suggestion made be in the line of a true reason for the supposed benefits of change, proper care in saving healthy seed will be as good as a change. But we must be satisfied that the suggestion is correct and that the truth lies in the few experiments made. There are two sides, and sometimes several sides, to all questions of this nature. We have personal knowledge of trials made by farmers forty and fifty years ago, when the varieties of potatoes generally cultivated by our best farmers were comparatively few to what they are now, and whose crops, in using the same seed year after year, became poorer and poorer, though there was no apparent disease, and the only remedy they had was a change of seed. Sometimes it was the same variety obtained several hundreds of miles away—from the State of Maine, for instance—and the yield was double, the potato larger and the quality better.—*Germanstown Telegraph.*

## Short Breath

O. Writtle, of Manchester, Ontario, N. Y., writes: "I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. I have had Asthma for eleven years. I have been obliged to sit up all night for ten or twelve nights in succession. I can now sleep soundly all night on a feather bed, which I had not been able to do previous to using the Oil."

Sold by A. J. Roberts and Croft & Sherer.

## Too Many Doctors.

One of the most important things done by the National Medical Association, during its recent annual session, was to increase the force of a regular course of medical study from two to three years, with the double object of raising the standard of medical proficiency, and reducing the number of doctors annually turned out to make a living in some way or other.

At present there is no limit to the aggregation of medical colleges, or the number of medical students, save inclination and the time necessary in order to obtain a diploma; and the consequence is that the country is already flooded with incompetent, incapable, inexperienced doctors, who live from hand to mouth, who realize no higher obligation than pocketing their fees, and whose actual interest it is to keep people sick instead of making them well. If the science of therapeutics has any progress, it is in teaching physicians how little they know; how very uncertain all remedies are that are not in accordance with Nature, and its fixed, inevitable laws. If they have learned anything, it is that there are no such things as special drugs for the cure of special diseases; but that when the body, or any part of it, has become disordered, Nature itself can do more than any doctor toward its restoration, and that the most that can be done is to make the conditions favorable for a cure, not put any obstacle in the way, through our ignorance or previous habits.

physicians is that they shall be cured of certain symptoms. The doctor, therefore, attacks the symptoms, and often succeeds in changing their character; but this does not always cure the disease; on the contrary, it is not unfrequently the cause of its assuming a more dangerous form. Time and patience are required to cure disease that has assumed so decided a shape as to exhibit marked symptoms; for it may work a long time in secret before this occurs. So when a doctor or a drug professes to cure disease in this touch-and-go fashion, it is safe to set them down as frauds, and the chances are greater without their help or interference.

The tendencies of the race toward health; there is twenty-five per cent. less sickness now than formerly, considering the increase of population; and if the more doctors we have the more healthy we become, we shall not feel inclined to quarrel with them; but we have a strong suspicion that it is in spite of them rather than by their help, that we are well, or at least better, and that the high, humanitarian idea which is spoken of as the ruling motive of the good physician is necessarily absent when it is a constant question of personal ambition, or personal necessity.—*Democrat's Monthly.*

S. W. FRISBIE, of East Toledo, Ohio, says: "It afforded my son relief, and dispelled all signs of this dread disease, which has afflicted him since childhood. I cheerfully recommend the 'Only Lung Pad' to all Asthmatic sufferers.—*See Ad.*"

## IN THE DARK

I WALK amid the darkness, and yet I know the light  
Lashing just above me in beauty, full and bright,  
And so, perhaps, its radiance will fall upon my sight.

I walk amid the darkness, in silence sad and drear,  
But some where very near me, if I could only hear,  
The heavenly song is ringing in accents sweet and clear.

I walk amid the darkness, my feet are tired and sore—  
O Father, look in pity! I cannot travel more,  
How sweet to know that sometime this darkness will be o'er!

I walk amid the darkness. My way I cannot see,  
But I know it tendeth, O Father, unto Thee;  
And so I'll journey onward, for Thou art leading me.—*Lucy Wheelock.*

## A Striking Resemblance.

We once told a story of two Shakers down East who so nearly resembled one another in certain characteristics. Here is another somewhat like unto it—a story of two brothers, who were lawyers, and practicing in the same town—

A certain gentleman requiring legal assistance had been recommended to one of the two brothers, but had forgotten the Christian name of him he sought, so he called at the office of the one first found and asked for Mr. Podger.

"That is my name, sir."

"But there are two of you of that name here in town?"

"Yes."

"Well, I wish to consult the Mr. Podger—excuse me for the allusion—who wears a wig."

"We both wear wigs, sir."

"Well, the man I seek was divorced from his wife not long ago."

"There you hit us both again, sir."

"The man to whom I was recommended has recently been accused of forgery, though, I trust, unjustly."

"There we are again, my dear sir. We have both had that gentle insinuation laid at our doors."

"Well, upon my word, you two brothers bear a striking resemblance. But I guess I have it now. The one I drank to excess—sometimes to intoxication."

"My dear man, that little vice is, unfortunately, characteristic of the pair of us; and I doubt if our best friends could tell you which was the worst."

"Well, you are a matched pair, certainly. But tell me," continued the visitor, "which of the twin it was that took the poor debtor's oath a few months ago?"

"Ha, ha, we were both in that mud-dle. I was on Bob's paper and he was on mine."

"In mercy's name!" cried the applicant desperately, "will you tell me which of the two is the most sensible man?"

"Ah, there you touch bottom, my friend. Poor Bob, I can't stretch the truth, even to serve a brother. If you want the more sensible one of the two I suppose I must acknowledge the corn. I'm the man."—*Terry (Miss.) Enterprise.*

An American lady died in a private hospital in Paris. She was well-to-do in the world, possessed a handsome wardrobe and no inconsiderable amount of jewelry. When her trunks were forwarded to her friends every article of any value had disappeared. There was not a piece of jewelry of any kind to be found, not even her watch. All smaller articles, such as loaves, handkerchiefs, stockings, etc., were missing. Some hours had undoubtedly been permitted to elapse between the time of her death and that of the affixing of the seals, and the time had been made good use of. Then there was a case that showed an audacity at peering at together uncommon, even on the part of a French servant, which took place at one of the fashionable Parisian hotels some time ago. An American lady, who was in delicate health, but who was by no means considered an invalid either by her friends or herself, died suddenly from some malady of the heart during the temporary absence of her husband in America. This lady possessed a head of hair of unwonted luxuriance and beauty, the long, thick tresses when loosened falling almost to the floor when she stood up, although she was by no means a short woman. When the body was prepared for interment, a few hours after her sudden demise, every vestige of this marvelous hair had disappeared, and it was with difficulty that a friend of the family who was present contrived to secure a lock of sufficient dimensions to fill a locket as a relic for the absent husband. Suspicion naturally pointed to the favorite French maid of the deceased as the perpetrator of this audacious and sacrilegious theft, but there was no positive proof of her guilt. The woman, however, who had access to the room where the body lay, and the verdict, as is usual in such cases when occurring to Americans abroad, was no redress.—*Paris Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.*

—All things are admired either because they are new, or because they are great.—*Lord Bacon.*

CHAS. C. FRARY, of Adrian, Mich. says: "To my complete surprise, I obtained a good night's rest, the first night I wore an 'Only Lung Pad.' I have suffered from Asthma for years.—*See Ad.*"

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## TEACH YOURSELF, AND YOUR DAUGHTER

after you, to perform all household duties with as great dispatch as consists with perfect thoroughness. Do not give needless time to any piece of work. Never wash, and scrub, and rub after all dirt is removed from clothes and wood-work, just "to be certain that they are clean." When you know that fact, be satisfied.

There are some women so extra thorough that it becomes (like any virtue taken to excess) a positive vice.

Mrs. R. used to scrub so unceasingly about her kitchen, and sheds, and outhouses, that she was the cause of the uncomfortable process of drying, always damp and unpleasant, never white, and sunny, and neat.

Learn to stop when you are through. Very elaborate work of any kind is not to great profit, especially in the matter of table fare. When one reads the difficult details of some wonderful article for dessert, which takes hours of skilled labor in the hot kitchen to make it, we wonder at the patience which holds out through it all, but sigh "to what purpose was this waste of time and money, for the trifling compared to the great waste of woman's life power which was given to her for so much nobler purposes."

A greater simplicity in the preparation of our daily food would save a full day out of every week to many house-mother, and save many dear ones from the rack of dyspepsia in later years.

"Not one of mother's children," said a lady in middle life to me one day, "but has suffered agonies from dyspepsia; all the result of mother's splendid cooking."

With proper dispatch an ample, wholesome and delicious pudding can be made in five minutes and set in the oven "to cook itself," while an indigestible "cook itself," while an indigestible and wearying labor, and is not so satisfactory to a hungry person's appetite.

Young household members can be trained up just as you please in this respect, but it is hard to change the customs of those who are "joined to their idols." A hint may be found in this truth for young housekeepers just beginning to form habits for the house.

A wise simplicity in all your doings is for the advantage of all parties. It gives time for rest and self-improvement, and for the exercise of a neighborly kindness and charity, and greatly conduces to the health of a family.

Plain fruits and vegetables prepared in a most excellent but simple manner, with suitable variety on succeeding days, are dishes "fit to set before the king."—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

**A Good Study.**  
The proper study of mankind is man, and the proper cure for Sick Headache and Billiousness is Spring Blossom. Price 50 cents, trial bottle 10 cents. Sold by A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer.

**Cheap Goods.**  
THERE are some very singular illusions prevalent in the minds of some of the dwellers in rural districts in regard to the prices at which goods and garments can be obtained in New York City. They read astonishing advertisements; they receive surprising circulars, detailing at great length the rates to which suits, jackets, underwear, skirts, hosiery and the like have been reduced in New York City. They are fired with an instantaneous desire to share in this brilliant opportunity. A camel's hair dress trimmed with satin and real lace, at about three dollars and seventy-five cents, expressage and all charges paid, would suit them exactly; and the announcements are so ingeniously mixed, that the impression that they can procure some such costume for some such price obtains a fixed lodgment in the brain.

Moreover, it is supposed and expected that the lowest prices announced for materials and fabrics in the back, and which frequently consist of treacherous rates attached to a few shop-worn, or old-style goods, can be reached in the purchase of small quantities of fresh materials, which are required of a particular color, or to match another fabric.

In a store the other day, where "great bargains" were announced, was a placard over a pile of checked gingham dresses for children of three and four or five years of age, at ninety-eight cents each. This was certainly very cheap; but on examination it was found the placard was applied to a wretchedly narrow, striped, and shabby gingham, in simple Gabrielle patterns, trimmed with a narrow colored embroidery, were from two dollars and seventy-five cents to four dollars and fifty cents each.

Just so with cheap dresses. Attracted by an advertisement, ladies go to stores, and find that what is cheap is not fit to wear, and that what is good and fresh and fashionable is not cheap.

Occasionally in great city stores a bargain may be had; but it is near the close of the season, and because the style of the garment, or the design of the fabric, is such that it is not considered good to keep it over. But even these are chances that only occur at certain seasons and in certain cases, and are not to be relied upon as furnishing more in value than the amount paid, for usually the season for the goods or article very quickly passes away, and it is left on the hands of the buyer, and may be so obviously out of date, as hardly to be wearable another season.—*Democrat's Magazine.*

Says a writer in the London World: Frank Buckland, the friend of fishermen and monkey to club together and say, in failing health. Owing to the dropping nature of his complaint, he finds walking difficult—as if, to use his own expression, his legs were in Wellington boots full of water. Notwithstanding these physical troubles, life is full of interest to the naturalist. Mr. Buckland at home is surrounded by all his pets, from dried gorillas to living creatures of every sort. He sits in John Hunter's chair, regardless of uncomfortable angles, and considers it more delightful than the downiest of couches without historical interest; and the angles, too, are so convenient for the monkeys, they may sit aloft and watch the progress of the Fishery Commissioner's reports, and pounce down among proof-sheets at will. Mr. Jamrach, a retired organ-monkey, is a great favorite with his master, and shares with him the frugal meal to which his doctors limit him. There is not much ceremony observed on these occasions, for everything is turn about, even to the claret and water. The expression of the monkey's face, as it sits watching an opportunity for a raid, I have only seen equaled in the children brought into our London hospitals from poverty-stricken homes. The face of the starved human baby lit up with a gleam of gratification to the nurse, and the face of the spoiled monkey, sitting in mute admiration of his kindly master, are alike to a wrinkle.

**To Justices of the Peace**  
BLANKS for Justice's Return to County Board and for County Court. Price 10 cents. Sold by A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer.

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# THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 20.

Post-Office.-Summer Time Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office

as follows:

Chicago and Way..... 1:30 P. M.

Madison and Milwaukee..... 7:30 A. M.

Chicago Through, Night via Milton..... 7:00 A. M.

and Watertown Junction..... 7:00 A. M.

Green Bay and Way..... 2:25 P. M.

Monroe and Way..... 2:25 P. M.

Madison and Milwaukee..... 5:50 P. M.

OVER-LAND MAILS ARRIVE.

Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thurs-

days and Saturdays by..... 12:50 P. M.

Emerald Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays

and Saturdays by..... 12:50 P. M.

East Troy, via Johnston, Mondays, Wednes-

days and Fridays by..... 12:50 P. M.

Beloit stage..... 11:50 A. M.

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as fol-

lows:

Madison and Milwaukee..... 8:50 P. M.

Chicago Through, Night via Milton..... 8:50 P. M.

Junction also Milton..... 8:50 P. M.

Chicago and Way..... 2:50 P. M.

All points East, West and South of

Chicago..... 2:50 P. M.

All points East, West and South of Chi-

cago via Milton Junction..... 2:50 P. M.

Green Bay and Way, including Minne-

sota, Northern, Michigan and

Northern Iowa..... 1:40 P. M.

Milwaukee and Way, including R. W. W.

including Northern Iowa..... 1:40 P. M.

Monroe, Broadhead and Way..... 1:40 P. M.

Rockford, Freeport and Way..... 1:40 P. M.

OVER-LAND MAILS CLOSE.

Beloit stage by..... 1:50 P. M.

Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thurs-

days and Saturdays by..... 1:50 P. M.

East Troy, via Rock Prairie, Johnst-

own Center, Johnston, Tuesdays,

Thursdays and Saturdays by..... 1:50 P. M.

Richmond, daily at..... 1:50 P. M.

Emerald Grove and Fairfield, Tues-

days, Thursdays and Saturdays at..... 2:00 P. M.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Daily from 8:30 A. M. to 5:50 P. M. On Sundays

from 12:00 to 1:00 P. M. Money order and Regis-

tered Letter Department open from 8:30 A. M.

to 12:00 M., and from 1:00 to 5:50 P. M., except dur-

ing the distribution of the mails. Stamps,

stamped envelopes, postal cards and Wrappers

for sale at East front window from 8 A. M. to 5 P.

M. Orders for stamped envelopes with return

card printed thereon, should be left at the Money

order Department.

On Saturday night only, a through pouch from

Chicago received on the Fond du Lac train,

and on Monday morning only, a through pouch

is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7

o'clock train.

By reading this table carefully, the public can

post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and

departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much

inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

**MILTON.**

WHEREAS, It has seemed well to our

Heavenly Father to remove our esteemed

brother O. W. E. Hemphill, from

the scenes of this life, whereby we have

lost a beloved member who was an active

worker with us a short time since, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our

brother Edwin, who was ever a true gen-

tleman, a genial companion and a model

of excellent qualities, we have met with an

irreparable loss.

Resolved, That we express our hope of a

happy meeting with him in the great



